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Turkish army with its "five thousand poorly clad, underpaid Turks" supported only by bands of Arabs and forced to take refuge in the desert, were able for a year and a half to keep penned up on the litoral a great modern army of one hundred thousand Italians, equipped with all the necessities and most of the luxuries of warfare. It was only by carrying the war into Turkish waters and aided by the pressure of the Balkan War that Italy compelled Turkey to surrender her hold upon the province and even now the conquest of Tripolitania has but begun.

Mr. Furlong puts high the price already paid by Italy in men and money for this new colony and still higher the price that must be paid if Libia, as it has been rechristened, is not to remain a white elephant on her hands. The development of this region in the days when it was a Roman colony shows that its economic possibilities are almost without limit provided that great public works are instituted, especially for promoting irrigation; but such works demand a great deal more money than Italian finances seem likely to be able to provide in the near future. Progress depends too upon a sufficient supply of the right kind of labor, but while Italians are emigrating in sufficient numbers from the mother country, this North African colony seems to have little attraction for them as compared with the western world. The hope for the future of Libia lies in Italy's "wonderful faculty for adaptation, scientific tendencies, willingness of her people to labor, her new enthusiasm, greater unity, common purpose and interest, well-organized army, increasing navy and economic growth."

The American Japanese Problem. By SIDNEY L. GULICK. New York: Scribners. 1914. Pp. x, 349.

Professor Gulick by reason of his long residence in Japan, has acquired a sympathy and liking for the Japanese which causes him to take a decidedly pro-Japanese view of California's Oriental problem. While the problem cannot be solved by denying its existence, it is perhaps well to balance the rabid utterances of the western coast press by equally pronounced statements on the other side.

Professor Gulick discusses the various charges made against the Japanese as undesirable immigrants. Their undesirability on economic grounds is dismissed with the report of Labor Commissioner of California made in 1910, which covered an investigation of the economic status of the Japanese and proved unexpectedly

favorable to them. That Japanese work long hours and under unhygienic conditions, ought to be provided against by legislation rather than by exclusion. In agriculture, they have not driven out white labor so much as they have made possible the development of specific crops to which white labor is not adapted. Various other charges such as the failure to keep up leased property, the driving by Japanese settlements of the whites from certain sections, the exhibition of a spirit of clannishness can be brought against the immigrants of any race. That the Japanese are not as satisfactory to the Californians as the Chinese, is due principally to the fact that the Chinese are content to remain in the servant class but the Japanese are more ambitious and want to become independent landowners. An investigation into the question of Japanese business morality yields rather unsatisfactory results for it is there that American and Japanese ideals are most apt to clash, but at least the larger merchants among the Japanese in California are trusted to the same extent as American firms, and the development of higher commercial standards among her people is a task to which Japan is successfully addressing herself.

The Japanese are making many efforts to solve the problem, by means of associations among themselves and the sending over of prominent statesmen from Japan to study the problem on the ground. As to whether America can assimilate the Japanese, the answer seems to depend more upon her willingness than upon her ability, through Professor Gulick does not take into consideration any great increase in the number of Japanese immigrants which would make the problem much more difficult. As to the restriction of immigration, his contention is that, while Japan is living up to her "gentleman's agreement," the exclusion of Japanese because they are Japanese, has created a bitter feeling in Japan. He suggests a change in our immigration laws such that, without materially increasing the number of Japanese immigrants, they might be subject only to restrictions that would apply to immigrants from all nations.

The Faith of Japan. By TASUKU HARADA. New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. ix, 190.

All but the last of the eight chapters in this book were delivered by Dr. Harada, the president of Doshisha University, before the Hartford Theological Seminary in the autumn of 1910 and have just been brought out in book form. The faith of Japan is a